THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

THE GREAT ELECTION HOAX. WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPOSITION !-THE TELEGRAPH USED TO DECEIVE A NATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune SIR: Is it not high time to inquire into the monstrous and impudent hoax which was promulgated through the telegraph 'concerning the Presidential election? During the 8th of November every daily in New-York-and perhaps throughout the countrypublished a simulated table of results declaring that Tilden had carried over two hundred electoral votes, and pretending to state the approximate local majorities. This table was published, not as a collection of surmises, but as a collection of facts. Nearly the whole nation was for a time deceived by it, and vast numbers of men still remain more or less deluded. Meantime the table was a sham. Subsequent information has proved it to be untrustworthy even as a prediction. Several States which it claimed positively for Tilden have certainly gone for Hayes. Moreover, now that we have had time to think, we all see that no such decisive knowledge as it pretended to convey could possibly have been received in New-York within ten or twelve hours after the close of the ballot-boxes. We see, also, that no such returns could have arrived there as would warrant even an estimate as to the political complexion of the more distant and sparsely-settled States. A fraud so vast, so gross, and so insolent was never before perpetrated by the telegraphic

It is no light thing to hoax a great people on such momentous matter as the choice of its Chief Magistrate. The deception has already produced serious and disquieting results. It has quadrupled the natural excitement of an important and a close election. Lives have been sacrificed before the conflicting and lying bulletins. Both the great political parties have been hurried into alternate spasms of confidence and despair, all the more frantic because of the revulsion. Suspicions of fraud and rumors of violence have received a credence and roused a wrath which would not have been possible had not the Democrats been deluded into a belief that victory was already theirs. Whichever candidate may have really won the prize will long be regarded by many of his opponents as a usurper who succeeded only through trickeries practiced at the last moment. And all this because somebody dared to in-

only through trickeries practiced at the last moment. And all this because somebody dared to invent and promulgate the result of an election whose uncertainties covered half a continent.

What was the origin of this monstrous imposition? This is what all of us, whether Republicans or Democrats, will soon demand to know. It is time that the editors of New-York set about obtaining information from which to furnish a reply. Did the managers of the telegraph attempt to supply returns from a mathematical calculation of probabilities? Was the table of results and of local majorities a device of the political burean which so long falsely claimed a Democratic success in Colorado? Was it, as many persons now suspect, a trick of the betting ring? Some millions of unnecessarily excited voters would like to hear these questions answered. This is no jesting matter. The authors of such a deception ought to be exposed and brought to shaine, if not more severely punished. If the telegraph, or persons who purchase temporary control over it, can with impunity play tricks like thus, our national peace may some day be sacrificed to a "campaign lie." As for the supposition that we have been hoaxed by a betting ring, it is thoroughly disgusting, degrading, and infariating. Are our elections to be decided in advance, perhaps to be decided for good and all, by a knot of gamblers? It would seem that we ought either to put the master of the pools in jail or to make him President outright and let him rule us, if he must, in a legal fashion. Respectfully yours.

New-Haren, Conn., Nov. 13, 1878. fully yours, New-Haven, Conn., Nov.-13, 1876.

THE IGNORANT VOTER.

THE IGNORANCE OF THE NEGRO THE CAUSE OF THE PRESENT TROUBLES-A DEMAND THAT VOTERS SHALL READ AND WRITE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The underlying fact which seems to have caused the present troubles in South Carolina and other of the old slave States is the ignorance of the negro. The whites of that section say they dislike to be governed by a set of ignorant negroes; that the "carpet-baggers" from the North incite the credulous and ignorant negroes to the perpetration of numerous outrages; and that they, the whites, being the intelligent portion of the nunity, are entitled to hold the reins of government -to guide and direct their unlettered colored brethren. with the realization of this fact, appears a ques tion which must sooner or later be answered by the people of this nation : Shall the ignorant portion of our ulation be allowed to deter our national progress and prosperity, and in certain sections of our country render civil government a farce, or shall proper legisla tion render such a situation of affairs impossible? No al action, be it legal and peaceable, or unlawful and forcible, can remedy this evil; it is preëminently a problem demanding a national solution. An ignorant man is a dangerous member of any community, himself nor for his fellow-citizen. Even if he strives to observe the Golden Rule he is apt to inflict that which is disagree-able if not injurious on his neighbor in his ignorance of what is pleasantest and best for himself. His thoughts, his natural tastes and appetites, wanting the elevation of education, often lead him into excesses, political and social, which render him more obnoxious to the more en-lightened, and he, realizing their antipathy, but failing to see the true cause thereof, cries out against aristocracy and wealth, and thinks it hand the he does not possess what his own ignorance denies him. But how, some one will say, are we as a nation to overcome this obstacle to prosperity !

what his own ignorance denies him. But now, some one will say, are we as a nation to overcome this obstacle to prosperity?

I answer by a constitutional amendment, whereby it shall be required of every clizzen that he be able to read and write before he can vote. Such an amendment would create an incentive to every unlettered man to better his mental condition, and thus his moral and physical. We should thus rid ourselves of superstition and vice, the invariable concomitants of ignorance, and by rendering the masses better able to do their own thinking, place it out of the power of a few corrupt demagogues to mold them to their own selfish parposes. But will the people of this country submit to such an abridgment of their franchise! Will they allow what has been once granted to be retracted? Most assuredly they will, for the great mass of our population is intelligent; and besides, the action of our National Legislature is the act of the people through their own chosen representatives, and is in truth merely a regulation by thomselves of their own affairs. Such a measure would doubtless be inimical to those who are borne through the world on the shoulders of the imporant and who live upon the fat of the land in this and every other country, practicing their jugglery before the unlettered and feeding upon the superstition of the simple; but every honest, reasonable, thinking man will hall such a measure was a movement in the right direction, as one step farther "out of the darkness into the light." Yours,

New York, Nov. 15, 1878.**

THE BENEFIT OF A DOUBT. TILDEN'S FRAUDULENT POPULAR MAJORITY-THE INTIMIDATION SOUTH AND FRADULENT VOTING

NORTH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE proposes to give Tilden the benefit of a doubt because of his "popular majority of nearly 300,000." What is this popular majority to which it is proposed to give an extra-legal and quasi moral effect? It is the result, first, of wholesale violence in the Southern States by which more than 267,000 colored voters were robbed of their frauchise, and, second, the result of wholesale frauds in the returns of the Southern States, where there was any contest, and of bribery, colonization, and repeating in the

four Northern "Democratic" States.

There can be hardly a person in the country, well-informed and of impartial judgment, who does not know by this time that the Democratic popular majority, and possible Democratic majority of electoral votes, is a fab-ric of force and fraud, and an attempted usurpation of the Government hardly less beinous than the slaveholders rebellion. The crime against free government of a con-certed intimidation of voters is, for the most part, beyond remedy. But we have a right to demand that the electoral vote in the doubtful States shall be ascertained as accurately as possible, and counted without fear or favor, and without "the benefit of a doubt" in behalf of conspirators who have suppressed so large a part of the Southern vote by a reign of terror. The election was for a President of the United States, not of a single State. The whole country has an equitable right to see that the electoral vote of the doubtful States is ascertained and declared by the free and unbiased action of the legally appointed judges. For this reason the evidence before the returning boards should be ilterally recorded and published. If Hayes should be elected by the electoral vote thus ascertained, a large part, at least, of the Northern Democrats will loyally acquiesce in the result. If Tilden should be elected by the same scrutiny, the Republican party will equally acquiesce in the technical result, and will guard the country with all the means at its disposal until, jurged of its corrupt leaders, a Republican Congress two years hence will take care of the future. But no glamour of a "popular majority" should relieve the disgrace and crime against free government of an Administration planted on the violated electoral franchise of Southern freedmen. The Republicans had fully determined that the election of Hayes should introduce an era of reconcliation which would allay the antagonisms of race and section. It is not the least misfortures of this election that a step backward has been taken by the South. Thoughtful men there, as well as at the North, can hardly help recognizing and regretting President of the United States, not of a single State.

this fact, which postpones the recovery of the country, and especially of the South, from the effects of civil war. Providence, R. I., Nov. 14, 1876. WM. F. CHANNING.

MR. COOPER ON THE PRESIDENCY. HE DOES NOT GIVE SPECIAL PREFERENCE TO EITHER CANDIDATE-THE NEED OF A SOUND CURRENCY

IGNORED BY BOTH. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In the following paragraph from The World, I do not find my true sentiments reflected or properly expressed, I presume through some misunder-

standing of the reporter:

Mr. Peter Cooper has entirely recovered from his late illness, and, in the course of conversation with a World reporter yes/erday, he said: "The expression of the popular will is in layor of Mr. Tilden rather than Mr. Hayes for President. There is not the least doubt that the party in power would practice fraud to secure the election of their candidates, but the will of the people as expressed in the ballot-box may suffice to deter them from doin so. But in the event of Mr. Tilden being counted out by fraudulent or illegal means, I have good reasons to fear trouble—perhaps a second civil war. If there be fraud practiced it may cause an almost general popular uprising, and there is no telling what the result will be to the country. Yet I have strong faith in the good sense of the American people, and believe that trouble will be averted."

I cannot give special preference to the candidate standing of the reporter:

I cannot give special preference to the candidate of either party, in the presence of the fact that they both ignore the most important issue of the day, the adoption of a sound currency for the people. But I believe that both parties are led by men of patriotism, who would abide by the legal decision of their respective claims, and resort to no revolution or violence to rectify what they may consider injustice in that decision.

New-York, Nov. 17, 1876.

BETTING ON THE ELECTIONS. A PERNICIOUS INFLUENCE-AN EXAMPLE-DECLINE OF POLITICAL MORALITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The immense sum which you say has been bet on the election suggests a brief letter. Betting is an old practice Everybody bets in some way or other. Boys bet young, even if not for money. Prob abiy there is little harm in this innocent betting of a hat, a jack knife, the oysters, or something of that sort. But large bets of money often, if not always, do harm. For example, I have a friend who is rich, generous, con sciencious by nature. In his right mood he would harm nobody; but he had bet about \$3,000 on Tilden. What is the result! His morality is at a low ebb. He declares Tilden ought to be elected any way; the negroes ought to be intimidated; the Republicans are in his eyes a set of knaves. He dadn't think so when the campaign began. Then both parties were about allie, with a shight preference for Tilden's party. But as the returns came in after election and it was at least partly certain that he would lose \$5,000 he grew downright mad. He couldn't eat or sleep. He would leave such a cursed country. All her morality, generosity, conscience had faded away, and letting had helped to bring about this result. It may be asked, "Why do peoule not loose their votes by betting to They should, no doubt; but who is to challenge them they cancel their bet, may be, on election day, only to renew it or bet in a fletitious name or in name of wife or child or servant. Good people should set their hearts against the practice and, so far as may be, root it out.

New-York, Nov. 36, 1876.*

**J. B. H. is the result! His morality is at a low ebb. He declares

AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: Your correspondent, "Z. L. W.," under date of Rochester, Nov. 2, speaking of the Congressional contest in the district composed of Monroe and Orleans Counties, says: "Two newspapers in the district which are supporting Hayes and Wheeler-The Rochester Ex-press and The Brockport Republic-are also advocating Mr. Hart's election instead of that of Mr. Davy. The former of these is a Republican paper and the latter independent. It advocated the election of Mr. Greeley in 1872, but before that it had several times refused to support the Republican nominces for Congress. The course of The Express may fairly be considered as rebellion in the Republic party; that of The Republic is not any more than is the support which Mr. Dorsheimer gives to Gov. Tilden this year." I attribute no wrong intention to your correspondent. And without asking space in your paper to point out his several general errors, I will say that The Republic did not support Mr. Greeley for President; it has not refused several times to support the Republica nominees for Congress; and that it is not an "Independent" paper, but just want if professes to be, an "Independent Republican journal." The position of The Republic is explained by saying that it silvecates and sustains the general principles of the Republican party; it warmly advocates the election of all capable and worthy Republican candidates, and R zealously apposes the election of the other kind. Yours respectfully.

H. N. Brach, Political Editor of Brockport Republic. Brockport, Nov. 11, 1876. the Republic party; that of The Republic is not any more

LOUISIANA WON BY DEMOCRATS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Has it come to this that the Republican party claims the solid colored vote of the South as a fixed quantity," which can be used to offset any apparent majority which upon actual returns belongs to the Democrats† I have been a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE since the inauguration of the Liberal movement in 1872, and I earnestly wish that Hayes and Wneeler might have received a decided majority of the Electoral College, but I cannot indorse this attempt which is now to be made of counting Louisiana for the Republicans in the face of an admitted Democratic majority, when, according to your paper this morning, in one parish alone, cording to your less than ready to swear that they hay voted the Democratic ticket "of their own necord an without compulsion." It is well known that the ignoran negro is easily persuaded; and to me it seems far mor probable that his ignorance has yielded to the legitimat and intelligent methods of Democratic partisans than the threats and minimidations of Democratic roughs. I the name of our free institutions and our monored reput lie let nothing be done which savors of nuaricy and de Z. T. Lewis. Newark, N. J., Nov. 16, 1876.

REPUBLICANS NOT ON THE DEFENSIVE.

o the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I hear nothing but words of approbation of your course in the Presidential contest, but it seems to me that the Republican press, as a rule, have drifted into a defensive attitude in discussing this question, seeming to plead guilty to possible fraud by their party in the three decisive Southern States. The charge of fraud comes with poor grace from the party that perpetrated the fraud that defeated Henry Clay, and elected petrated the fraud that defeated Henry Clay, and elected John T. Hoffman. What of their frauds, and murders in turthermore thereof, in Alabama and Mississippi, of a year or two since t and their shot-gun and rifle-club arguments in South Carolina of the present year! and the already discovered frauds in five parishes in Louisiana! Republicans are not on the defensive. No wrongs of outrages are chargeable to them in the canvass. Their whole offense is in their effort to protect the weak in their right to the ballof, and to learn the will of the pendle as expressed by the ballot. It is to be hoped that their right to the ballot, and to learn the will of the people as expressed by the ballot. It is to be hoped that the sentiment of your editorials may obtain, and when in due time we shall have a new President mangurated at Washington, whether it be Hayes or Tilden, let all the people say amen. Yours truly,

Medina, Nov. 16, 1876.**

MISS SCHOFIELD'S STARTLING NARRATIVE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: There has been much said and written on the subject of "Southern Outrages" and the intimidation of colored voters. While I greatly deprecate anything calculated to stir up the spirit of enmity and strire between the two sections of this country, I at the same time feel that the exact situation of affairs should be known and understood. I have this morning read the letter from Martha Schofield of Aiken, S. C., printed in our issue of Nov. 15, and having known of her devotion to the educat on of colored children at Aiken for many years, I have been deeply impressed by the facts related years, I have been deeply impressed by the facts related by her, and would commend them to the careful consider-ation of all thoughtful citizens. That letter, written with-out the influence of personal or partisan interest, and with the positive knowledge of the certainty of thereby incurring the displeasure, dislike, and even hate of the Rebel, disloyal, and dangerous element, could only have been prompted from a sense of duty to the public, which should entitle it to careful consideration.

New-York, Nov. 17, 1876.

THE TRIBUNE AND DEMOCRATIC JOURNALS To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Nothing has given me so much satisfaction as the reading of THE TRIBUNE during the last few days. Your ringing articles go to the heart of the matter, and are solid food for candid people's minds. I went back" on THE TRIBUNE once, but am fully re went back on the transcase of the trunch to your support now and shall continue so to be as long as you discuss the political situation as candidly as you have done of late. What a stricting contrast is displayed between The Tribene and the Democratic displayed between The Tribene and the Democratic Press! Binster and foam characterize all train talk, They don't frighten any one, however. God bless This TRIBUNE! Hartford, Conn., Nov. 15, 1876.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN NEW-YORK. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I consider the action of President Grant in this emergency not only justifiable, but I think he should receive the praise and his said action the approval of every honest and well-meaning citizen of the United States, be he Republican or Democrat. Until we perceive some trouble arising from such action, we must n no wise consider it unwacrantable. I am convinced that, if the Democratic party had been as sure that the Republican party was that it had been cast for Rutherford B. Hayes, there would have been no request or ne-cessity of Hewitt & Co.'s going to the supposed doubtful Sintes to investigate the count of said votes. But as it was considered necessary to do so, I propose that the

same committee be requested, or another committee be requested or ordered, to investigate the vote of New-York State as soon as convenient. I think that New-York City led the van in recard to election frands in 1876.

Charles T. Chaw.

South Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 15, 1876.

REPUBLICANS NOT TO BE BROWBEATEN. FEAUDS BY THE DEMOCRATS IN SOUTBERN STATES-AN INVESTIGATION OF THE VOTE OF NEW-YORK

AND MISSISSIPPI NEEDED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Are Republicans going to allow them selves to be browbeaten out of the election of Hayes ! If so, I who, as a Democrat, voted for Hayes and Wheeler alone of the Republican candidates, will never vote for a Republican again. We have carried the election in spite of white leagues and ku-klux and rifle clubs, and now we are accused of fraud! And by whom? By the friends of John T. Hoffman, elected in 1868 by the fraudulent vote of New-York and Brooklyn. Is it not time to drop the tone of apolegy in claiming our own? We are perfectly willing that the Southern States should be governed by legislatures and executives chosen by pretorians or janissaries, or rifle clubs, but when it comes to governing us by the same means in a Presidential election, we refuse to suffer it. This generation is not made of the stuff which threats of civil war will terrify into compromising away a fairly earned political victory. A conmittee of Union-savers of 1850 must not be allowed to compromise away our fairly-carned victory in Louisiana merely to pander to the interests of trade and commerce,

falsely called peace and order.
Eighteen thousand majority in Kings County! Is that honest? The Democrats have always conceded South Carolina as certainly Republican, and Florida and Louisiana as doubtrul; in all their tables before election those States are so tabulated; and yet we are guilty of fraud and outrage when the news confirms the Democratic estimate. Who doubts that on a fair vote we should carry Mississippi with its black majority of 20,000, or South Carolina, where the blacks are two to one ! Who doubts that on a fair vote Georgia would show something less than 90,000 majority for Tilden I Gen. Grant, I hope—though I otherwise detest him-will show once more the heroic virtue of his soul in this crisis. If the question of fraction is raised, let us begin with New-York and Mississippi. New-York, Nov. 16, 1876.

UNTRUE SOUTHERN PRESS REPORTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Recent events have demonstrated to all what those who were acquainted with the current of events in the South have known for years, that the Assoclated Press dispatches from the South have been systematically false and utterly partisan. Under their influence Northern people have been misled as to the character of transactions in comparison with which those of this year are gentle and honest. Not only so, but their acter of transactions in comparison.

this year are gentle and honest. Not only so, but their symeathy has been allenated from friends, many of whom have been descring of kinder treatment at their hands, and we have permitted the Rebei Democracy to overturn the fundamental theory of our popular institutions and usurp the control of at least two States to-day the transaction of the circumstantial theory of the circumstantial the circumstantial theory of the circumstantial theo mant partisan lies? Washington, Nov. 15, 1876.

THE COLORED DEMOCRATS SOUTH.

Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Can you entertain and suggest the idea that a colored man can vote the Democratic ticket at the South without intimidation, and can be reported as having so voted without fraud I One of the most emment elergymen of the South, who has held high positions in Georgia, South and North Carolina, told me that this was common experience; that as soon as a colored man sequired a little property he became anxious to have State affairs better managed, and often turned from his wisd m and integrity above that of recent South Caro hna Legislatures. The mass of colored men at the South undoubtedly are not of this sort, but there are som undonbtedly are not of this sort, but there are some thousands of them, enough to have a very appreciable weight in a close state. Thousands of blacks have been within the last four years 15 ming the Democratic party, not under entimidation, but against a fearful pressure of minimidation and violence. If in New-Jersey and in Princeton colored Memocrats have been hooted back into Republican ranks, what must it be in the Carolinas I have never to my recollection seen in Tim. Trainests an admission that part of this change of color-d vides at the South might be honest. "Intimidation" and "fraud" are the pacifying explanation which you offer. Princeton, N. J., Nov. 14, 1876.

THE PERIL OF A FRAUDULENT VOTE.

To the Editor of the Tribune. blindly rushing into a situation where there would be ished, the one who attempts to illegally influence a vote, or the one whose love of freedom is so lost that he will most deadly menace to the perpetuity of our theoretically magnificent form of government. Now, it is undeadly true that at the recent election money was freely used for the purchase of votes, and yet who is silly enough to suppose that in any case either bayer or soller win be punished as such infamy deserves. I am informed inrough a most trustworthy source that on election day, in a city about 30 miles from more, it was accidentally discovered by a resident that a certain barn was being used as a "bribery headquarters" by well-known politicinus of that place. Will The Triment patriotically sound the atarm of this incortant subject!

Rec-lors, Nov. 15, 1876.

SAMUELTERSEL

THE MAJORITY MUST RULE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The manly and patriotic utterances of your Democratic correspondent of Nov. 13, demanding an honest, impartial count and submission to the will of to by thousands of true, patriotic Democrats in every part of our land. Majorflies must rule, no matter new small or large. It is the Reystone of our structure of liberty and self-government. One word for your noble paper. Your patriotic course has end-sucel it to all true lovers of liberty and good order. May your efforts continue in the future, as in the past, on the side of good government.

J. A. O. to by thousands of true, patriotic Democrats in every government.

Boston, Nov. 14, 1876.

AN INFLAMMATORY DISPATCH. To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: I have been much pleased with the course you have pursued in this crists in our history, in counseling moderation, and calling upon the press of the and therefore little thought to see your columns given up to would be disturbers of the peace. The telegram you publish to dry from 11 mry Watterson of Louville is the most beendary article I have seen yet, and is well calculated to stir up had blook.

York, Penn., Nov. 14, 1876.

NO TIME FOR BLUSTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Youreditorial of to-day, "No Time to Bluster," is very true. I can testify to the same earnest feeling and determination as that of 1860 and 1861 among our people. We insist on a fair count. If Gov. Hayes is legally elected President we win see to it that he is bougaruted and the Government upheld and detended. Thank God that we are in our immest soals above parisanship, but are pariots. Usion Soldier. Orange Valley, N. J., Nov. 15, 1876.

POOLS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I wouldn't say anything personal, but it strikes me that a paper which upholds the law and is persistently opposed to gambling and such like, should not record the progress of the betting pools, and help to eed the very vice water it condemns. New-York, Nov. 14, 1876.

FIRES PUT OUT BY THE USE OF STEAM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In a TRIBUNE of a late date I read of the burning of an oil vessel, or one that had been used to carry oil, and that some lives were lost. I have no doubt that the steam from the boiler of an engine sent into the hold of the burning vessel would have extinguished the fire in less time than the greatest supply of water that was forced into the vessel. A saw-mill in Michigan caught fire in hot, dry weather, and the fire had made caught fire in hot, dry weather, and the fire had made good headway before it was discovered. To stop the fire with water was not possible. The proprietor stopped the engine and raised the safety-valve. In five minutes the fire was suddied, so that four or five buckets of water finished the job. The fire was on the roof, among pine shingles, and the sides of the mill were not light, but the steam put out the flames. In the dities I understand most of the fires start in the inside of buildings. I think the steam in the boiler of a single fire-nigine sent into a burning room would put out any ordinary fire and leave the goods comparatively unharmed, if not burnt. Few goods would be spelled by steam.

Onego, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1876.

DANIEL EDWARDS.

The speaker at an anniversary meeting mountuly said, "One by one our friends are passing from us into the land of sindows." "Well," explaimed an old lady, "you wouldn't have 'em go two by two, or all in a huddle, would you!"

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

CONCERTS IN COLLEGES. THE CONCERTS AT VASSAR PRECEDED THOSE AT HARVARD-THE VASSAR CONCERTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The writer of the article "Concerts and Colleges," which recently appeared in THE TRIB-UNE, after giving due praise to the plan lately adopted by Harvard College in order to provide concerts for its students, very justly says: "There is no more potent means for higher culture than good · · · But what we especially wish to call attention to is the fact that the beneficial influence which President Eliot has thus encouraged ought to be extended to the undergraduates of other colleges and the communities adjoining them." But as the writer of the above-mentioned article takes occasion to include Vassar among those colleges that should "profit by the suggestion," he apparently is not aware of the state of musical matters at Vassar. To those readers of THE TRIBUNE who take inter-

est in the development of musical culture in this

country it will be no news if I mention that every season a series of concerts (from six to seven) is given at Vassar, THE TRIBUNE having during the past years repeatedly spoken with appreciative commendation of the character of the programmes of these, which are invariably selected from the best compositions. I copy from THE TRIB-UNE of 1873 one of these notices: "A very good musical idea has been elaborated at Vassar, where matinees are given by the young ladies, each matinee being exclusively devoted to the works of some particular composer. Prof. Ritter introduces the perwho under any circumstances would have been criminals of the interest of the composer in question." It is true Vassar cannot boast, like Harvard, of the substantial assistance of neighboring art amateurs, in order to cover the expense of full orchestral concerts; however, there exists an inexhaustible store of fine works by the greatest composers for the piano-forte and string instruments, as well as songs suited to the dimensions of small halis, and, indeed, it needs a no less degree of musical education and taste, if not more, to appreciate and enjoy these works, as well as symphonies and overtures. Vassar has had concerts of vocal, organ, and piano music, by the music teachers and advanced pupils; classical soirées of chamber music by the best New-York artists; here Madame Raymond-Ritter gave her historical concerts, the programmes of which created surrorse among art authorities in Europe, while they were held up as models even by the learned Dr. Chrysander. To these concerts Vassar extends its hospitality to the citizens of Poaghkeepsie in the most liberal manner, thus rendering itself a focus of art-culture to the inhabitants of this portion of the State. This was done long before Harvard's present State. formance with historical and critical observations hospitality to the citizens of Poughkeepsie in the most liberal manner, thus rendering itself a focus of art-culture to the inhabitants of this portion of the State. This was done long before Harvard's present plan was spoken of. The plan of musical education as presented by me at Vassar has repeatedly served as an example to other colleges, and has even been held up as such by European authorities. The Leipsic Marnal of Music said some time ago, "Thus, in Vassar College, we find the very same system has been not only attempted, but aiready partly carried out, under the direction of Prof. Ritter, as that which Joachum and Stockhausen are now trying to establish in the Academy of Art at Berlin, with the aid of a subscription from the Government." The London Choir, in a recent number said: "Prof. Ritter is still carrying forward his work at Vassar College with an amount of vigor and success which ought to excite jealousy among the authorities of ladies' colleges in this country." Vassar College was, if I am well informed, the first college in America that created a chair of musical professorship. We at Vassar are always happy to receive kind suggestions from such a highly respected source as The Timuux; but we shall feel doubly so when encouraged by the recognition of what we have already accomplished.

Vassar College, Nov. 11, 1876.

Yassar College, Nov. 11, 1876. THE NEGRO'S PATH TO POWER.

GALITY, AND PERSEVERANCE THE ONLY WAYS TO CONQUER CONSIDERATION FROM OTHERS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

HIS NEGLECT OF THE EXHIBITION-INDUSTRY, FRU-

Sir: A correspondent of yours named "Lochiel" "takes issue" with me concerning the interest shown by colored men toward the Exhibition. With the exception perhaps of gala days, the attendance of coled people at the Centennial Exhibition was not in pro-My assertion is founded on actual observation, not only

negro and mulatto whom I met inside of the grounds on visits made at intervals, and there seemed to be an unvarying result. I noticed more women than men, more mulattoes than negroes, and I am certainly not unwriting to admit that I instinctively felt a sentiment of respect toward those who, by their presence, raised themselves above their fellows. don't know which man should be the more severely puntone, I regret to say, is that of nearly all the negro correspondents of THE TRIBUNE. Surely those who have submit to be inducated unfairly. A purchased vote is a toiled assiduously for the elevation of this people have a things that go to the bettering of the nations. And surely if it is beneficial for white men to be independent and help themselves, it is no less so for colored men. When Lochiel complains of no colored youth being able to gein admittance as an apprentice into the machine and other shops of Pennsylvania, he forgets or has never thought of the only true remedy. There is at this day in Pulladelphia alone, among the colored population, capital enough to establish a foundery and workshop large enough to take in all the colored youth in the State that have mechanical ability enough to learn the desired trade, and there are enough unprejudiced, skilled white men to teach them if the chance were offered, Agam, Lochiei knows little about the schools for olored children in this city or be would have hesitated about making his entrue assertion. The school-houses and apparatus will bear favorable comparison with those of the same grade for white children; and the teachers to my certain knowledge have been of a superior class. Beneficent, conscientious, unprejudiced per sons have in years gone by made many personal sacrifices for the sake of the colored people, and it would be well indeed for the little white children if the same class were oftener employed in teaching them. As for the school-house he complains of as being forced to send his children to in Harrisburg, its counterparts can be found within ten miles of Philadelphia for the use of white children alone. In Delaware County five years ago such schoolhouses were the rule and not the exception.

As for Edmonta Lewis, she is not a pure negress, and so her artistic talent counts for naught so far as race is concerned. I do most sincerely admire her ability and womanly perseverance. As for his saying that colored men are employed only at such occupations as white men scorn, he is again guilty of hastily uttering an untruth.

As waiters they have the advantage largely over white men, and it is a pleasant and remunerative employment, As barbers and hairdressers they again take the lead-As coachinen, gardeners, and farm laborers they are on an equal footing with white men. If they have the ability and are frugal enough to save the means, no one hinders them from being traders and shopkeepers. In the southern section of this city many are so employed and do well.

As for "Satante prejudices," in all history never was so

much philaethropy shown, so much disinterested effort made in behalf of an enthrailed people as was made in much philanthropy shown, so much disinterested effort made in behalf of an enthrailed people as was made in the present century on benalf of the negro slaves in the United States. Where they had hosts havoring for their deliverance, the Israelites, to whom they love to compare themselves, had but their one prophet and deliverance, and ne was of their own race. Forty years after the exodust that people wantered in the wilderness, learning by deprivation and effort the uses of freedom. Has their story no lesson for Localell Shalf his people, unitatored and without effort, fall into an inheritance wrong from historic ages by the bravehearled, the true, and the skillfull it has never been God's way to so order things, and it is meet that these people show a little patience. Furthermore, no body was so slily as to wish or expect to see at the Centannial Exhibition any results of negro labor approximating the results of the intelligent and cultured thought of ages. But I have no doubt others besides myself did expect to see some show of what they can do. A bunch of good brooms, a pile of nice mats, a heap of split baskets, a roil of rag carpet, would at least have shown thirft, and that is the foundation of success with all peoples. The Japaness and others have not secreted to make a display of domestic articles, nor should the negroes of the United States have been too indifferent to do so. I made inquiries some that ago at the Women's Pavilion and learned that no articles had been entered as conting from the colored women of African descent in the United States have been too indifferent to do so. I made inquiries some that ago at the Women's Pavilion and learned that no articles had been entered as conting from the colored women of African descent in the United States or elsewhere. Yet a Canadian Indian woman was there with her own exhibit of numerous tasty and ingenious articles, and a bright intelligent woman she was. There were thousands of articles of indian manufacture scattered through various exhibits, yet I

crave, and not till then will they get it except from those ho wish to use them as tools: Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1876.

A PLEA FOR THE TRAMP. KIND TREATMENT ALWAYS APPRECIATED-THE PRO-PORTION OF MEN REALLY SEEKING WORK LARGE -PROPER FOOD TO GIVE THEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Who and what are "tramps," and how shall we treat them I seem to be questions that trouble some of your correspondents greatly. Certainly wholesale denunciation seems to be the mode in talking of them, and some of the reasons given for their existence in such numbers are unique if not philosophical. Some of the modes of treatment suggested are more vandictive than they are charitable. The kenuine tramps, the inveterate footpads who meander the lanes in Summer, and winter in county aimshouses, form but a small proportion of the unhappy wanderers who have been doomed by exacting circumstances for the past three years to take to the road. But few of earth's fortunate ones have lifted up their voices to demand justice for these forlorn men. Bound to us by ties of race, many of them by the superior ties of educati in, and even refinement, they are, alas! rebuffed in every quarter. Legislatures have enacted harsh laws against them, county ommissioners have added to the laws, local Dogberries have executed them, until the poor fellows may well cry out: "What evil times have we fallen upon when it is a

crime to be unfortunate ?"

Now, have these men "drifted down from the war shiftless and incapable ?" A very few may have done so, but I surely remember the triumphant tones of the jour-nals of ten years ago, when boasting of the quiet absorption into the channels of industry of the huge human material of the late war. Are the crimes laid indiscriminately at their door the work of these unhappy wanderwho under any circumstances would have been crimi

cious terms that belong to a gentleman, and with the volubility of an Irish peasant. Few have turned away solies or ungrateful.

Impuiries as to nationality bave disclosed Germans, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Swiss, and Americans. For two years the indoor part of them have been Americans, founderymen, machinists, workers in shioyards, &c. They are generally intelligent, have been soldiers some of toem (nord's the shame), are searching, everlastingly searching, for work. One had walked from Pitisburgh to Baltimore, from thence to the iron founderies of Virginia, back to Wilmington, Delaware, and was on the way to Baldwin's in Philladelphia when he stopped to ask for food. He was tail, handsome, and looked every nich a man toough his condition, he answered, "When I remember the misery I saw among innocent women and children in Virginia, I count my self fortunate." He had been a soldier and had visited his oid battle-fields in his trampings, but certainly had not look his humanney, "Madam," in said on departing, "in the last three montas I have walked over 1,000 miles trying to get work. For weeks my money has been gone, forcing me to sleep in founderies and workshops, for the men have always tried to show me a chance. I have had to been my food day after day, but you are the first woman who has treated me as a man and a human being," My face burned with shame for my sex. I know that many women, through foolish fear, drive them away with a denial, but the woman who cannot, with a little pains, lear to tell a toleraby honest man from a villain needs a care-taker for herseli, and she who deliberately refuses help through contempt, is in a worse moral condition than be who reluctantly assays for it.

THE TRAMP PROBLEM.

THE TRAMP PROBLEM.

HOW TO PUT THEM AT WORK-THE MAKING OF GOOD CLOTHES FOR THE POOR.

Sin: From an educated German "tramp" I les raed this summer that hundreds of skilled cabinetmakers, watchmakers, jewelers, etc., were out of employment and traversing the country to find it. Think of the condition of these men if they staid in the hot, recking, poor quarters of a city like New-York! In the country roads they find breathing room, and the sod is a better bed th. a the flooring of some cellar. At the farmhouses they oftener get fed than refused, I am gind to say. This very German was a linguist; he spoke English with grammati cal elegance. He had been educated, he sold, for a merchant house, and c me to this country to better his fortune, but had twice fallen sick before gaining employment, and but had twice fallen sick before gailing conjugated and was just then from a hospital. His attenuated face and thin, trembling fingers bore evidence to the truth of that thin, trembling fingers bore evidence to the truth of that find all shades of politics and great iberality of of find all shades of politics and great iberality of of find all shades of politics and great iberality of of find all shades of politics and great iberality of of find all shades of politics and great iberality of one of the find all shades of politics and great iberality of the find all shades of politics and great iberality of the find all shades of politics and great iberality of the find all shades of politics are of the find all shades of politics and great iberality of the find all shades of politics are of the find all shades of politics are of the find all shades of the f ful consideration shown to such a man is not misplaced, nor need any woman fear she is a fool if she feels compassion for such. But woman's compassion and driblets of food are not going to end the trouble; they can only passion for such. But woman's compassion and driblets of food are not going to end the trouble; they can only alleviate it. Men, and men of position, only can do 4t. When the "panio" sent all these poor men afloat, capitalists cried out "over-production," called in their funds, hid them away, and are tremblingly waiting for some political Moses to part the waters that they may walk over on dry land. Was there "over-production!" Of shoddy, yes. Of trash, yes. Of adulteration, yes. Whom was the shoddy, the trash, the adulteration for it for the rich or the well-to-dof. Nay, verily. Let any one walk through a street given over to retail traffic in any of our large crites and examine the piles of goods exposed at the dors for sale. They will find large portions of it unfit for any purpose whatever. They have no becauty, warmth, durability, nor claims to fitness. Will a sensible well-to-do person buy any of them? I think not. Then all that was intended for a market of innocent simples! What a caricature on integrity in magnifactures! Hide is or sell it for rangs my countrymen, and try the production of honest stuffs for those "fellow-citizens" whom you at this time so delight to honor! Bring out your capital; set your calls going, spin good strong threads, weave handsome cheap staffs, let wool be wool and not waste; be satisfied with a living percentage from capital invested; no not exact usury from the poor one cottomades; keep ground peas out of your pepper, dirt from your drugs; put find in your glass, gine on your turniture; make shoes that will not prove instruments of forture to little ribidren, and that will keep logether for more than two weeks, that the poor man, and above all the poor woman, may get their pound for toeir pointes, and there will no longer be "over-production." Put the while money will be in free circulation; for, 'tis not the works at what his neighbor needs; pay each man his daily wages that his family may be able to purchase their so-long-needed coniforts, and in a little while money will and only then shall the tread of the "trai our land.

Delaware County, Penn., Nov. 14, 1876.

HUDSON RIVER WATER FOR CITY USE. NATER AT POUGHKEEPSIE NOT BRACKISH-COMMIS-

STONER CAMPBELL ASKED NOT TO PREJUDGE

SUGGESTIONS. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In the summary of Commissioner Camppeil's report on the Croton water supply, published in THE TEIRUNE of Wednesday, my eye falls upon a sentence in which he sneers at the suggestion of resorting to the "brackish" water of the Hudson River at Poughkeepsle. This betrays a prejudice or an ignorance of well estab lished facts, officially published, and well known, which is not creditable to one of his profession. At Poughkeepsie there are extensive water works for the supply of the city, and others, about one-fourth as large, be the State Hospital for the Insane. In each of these the water is taken from the Hudson River, a short distance above the city. Before they were constructed, there were strong prejudices against the use of the river water on the ground both of brackishness and organic impurities. A most thorough discussion and investigation, with all the aids of science, showed, that the water was more pure than the Croton or that conveyed to any large city in America. In the saltest state of the river ten grains of sait to a gailou of water was all that could ten grains of sait to a gallou of water was all that could be found by chemical analysis, and none by the taste. The result since the completion of the works has corresponded with the anticipation in this respect. Pegnaps a more convincing proof of the want of brackishness is the fact that in stefan boilers the water causes less incrustation than that from wells or the suntil streams in the vicinity, and is preferred by engineers of manufactories and of the railroad.

Mr. Campbell seems also to appeal to popular ignorance in regard to the labor of railsing water over the high land between the Hudson and the valley of the Croton. As the difference between the expense of pumping water on the one hand and the interest on the cost of gathering and storage works on the other is a subject for special estimate in each case, it seems hardly professional to

many other large cities. No one who is at all versant with the way it is treated can doubt that large share is wasted, without benefit of any kind; creature. The reduction of this enormous was many other questions are to be considered before t a new aqueduct will be in order, but it does not best to exclude the consideration of any one plan at early day by prejudgment or without adequate in gation.

gation. New-York, Nov. 15, 1876.

HOW TO ADVANCE ART. A SUGGESTION THAT PICTURES BE BOUGHT AT ACADEMY OF DESIGN EXHIBITIONS AND GIVEN TO THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: There is at this time considerable thought about the benefits to be derived from the late art exhibitions in this city and Philadelphia. I wish to make a suggestion whereby any one can contribute more or less to furnish a permanent gallery of American art in this city, which will always be open, and the contributor will be certain that no part of his money will be wasted or go for salaries of either clerks or managers, or be used to buy any kind of art that he does not approve of. It is this: When the National Academy of Design opens its annual exhibition in the Spring of each year, let him quietly buy a good painting from its walls, and present it at once to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where it will be cared for, and with others form in time . permanent gallery.

The artist is benefited by the sale of his work, the academy by the exhibition if nothing more, the museum by its increased attractions, the patron by the satisfaction that he has practically helped the artist, the academy, the museum and the public. To be of benefit to the academy, the picture should be only bought at its exhibitions. The artists will exhibit fast enough if they feel that there is a chance for their pictures in a permanent gallery of American art. If the patron is no judge of a picture let him go to the president of the museum or to any of the prominent citizens who have shown by the late exhibition here that they knew what they were buying, and get the benefit of their knowledge. This plan does not require any combination or depend on any number of persons furnishing any particular sum. One good picture, if no more, permanently open to the public is a great gain ; better than a large number shut up in badly lighted private houses. W. D. N. New-York, Nov. 15, 1876.

THE RAPID GROWTH OF TEXAS. THE CITY OF DALLAS-LIBERAL LAND GRANTS-INFLOW OF POPULATION VERY GREAT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: How potent is the saying of Horace Greeley, "Go West.", One must come West to see how many are following the great man's injunction. A few weeks since I was in Memphis, and I was reminded of the stampede I had observed heretofore in the gold regions of the West. Upon inquiry I found that car-loads f people were on their way to Texas. It seemed as if Tennessee would lose her whole population. I determined to come and see this country, and am now at this writing in the town of Dallas, the largest city in Northern Texas. It is almost impossible to give a true estimate of its population, as it vaciliates somewhat, but it is now nearly 15,000, and still the people come. It estimated here that the immigration from Tennessee alone will now average about 100 persons a day, and people are coming from every State in the Union. Texas presents many inducements to the laboring man. Her climate is mild in Winter, so mild that the farmer can work at all times; and he need not feed his stock, as the grazing is splendid. Her cotton, wheat, and corn yield is enormous. There is a daily average sale of about 500 bales of cotton in this market. The region surrounding Dallas is a fine farm ing country. There are two railroads running to the city. Her buildings are substantial, and her court-house is one that would do credit to a larger city. The city is traversed by a street railroad and is lighted with gas. traversed by a street railroad and is lighted with gas.

Nearly all classes of business are well represented. The
activity in business is cheering for an Eastern resident
who has been accustomed to the inactivity in financial
circles East for the past three years. Of course, as in all
new countries, the Iraveler sees men who come with the
vain expectation of making a fortune without work, and
go back home in disgnat. To do well here, like in all other
places, the immigrant must come with the determination
to bide his time. I met two young men here from NewYork whose courage I could not but admire. They came
here, had been clerks in stores East, failed to get employment: heard that they could get employment on
the frontier, and consequently bought ponies and
started for the prairies with the hope of finding work
with stock men. Cattle ruising in Texas is a herative
business, and I have no doubt if they only continue as
courageously as they began the voung men I have spoken
of will do well in time. Texas is one of the most liberal
States in the Union. She has been theral toward railroads and all classes of public institutions. She has
made large land giffs to her schools and colleges. In addition she is excessively liberal in her exempting land,
whereby poor men can obtain possession of a large
amount of land. Taken all in all, Texas deserves to be as
site now is, the great State for emigrants. As for politics,
while she is largely Democratic, the traveler will here
find all shatles of politics and great liberality of opinion permitted. Like all new countries, there are very many nurders, but the courts seem to be doing all they can to punish crime. Dallas, Texas, Nov. 10, 1876.

"THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER." To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I desire to ask the writer of the letter n your paper of Nov. 11, headed "Effleacy of Prayer," what are all the conversions in the Christian Church but God's direct answer to prayer? The Almighty does not grant this boon to the human soul except on its asking. It feels its degradation in its sins, and then by It feels its degradation in its sins, and then by carnest, heartfelt supplication to the Deity it entreats Him to send His Holy Spirit to change evil human nature. If the writer quotes the Scriptures he should give the reader the benefit of such passages as these: "Ask and it shall be given you"—Matthew, vil. 7; "For every one that asketh respectable," Matthew vil. 8; "Whatsager ver give leady to the state of the stat ceiveth"-Matthew, vit., 8; "Whatsoever ye shall ask in ceiveth"—Matthew, vii. 8; "Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name that will I do"—John, xiv., 13; "Be careful for notbing, but in everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, jet your request be made known into God"—Philipplaus, iv., 6; "Whatsoever ye shall sk the Father in my name, he shall give it you"—John, xvi., 23. Volumes cannot contain the evidences of the answers to prayers of mothers for wayward sons, wives for their husban is, sisters for brothers steeped in druhanness and vice, perhaps thousands of miles away, when on the very day and hour that the soul went out in most carnest supplication to the Deity, with the faith as spoken of by the Savior, they were moved by the Spirit of Almighty God to turn from the error of their ways. If God does not answer prayer, then why pray at all it New-York, Nov. 16, 1876.

EVOLUTION AND A FIRST CAUSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Your correspondent, "An Evolutionist," is struck with a notable example of the manner in which a theological training unfits one to do justice to new ideas, however auxious he may be to do so. Your correspondent must unconsciously have come under a simiical curiosity. He " assumes as axiomatic and necessarily to be believed in the customes of an infinite, perfect, and to be believed in the custence of an infinite, perfect, and absolutely good Being, "he may be indicated as the First Canse." While penning the may be indicated as the First Canse. "While penning the masses as intuitively known and axiomatica prosecution of the world's thinke the major the world's thinke the major that t

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Will you allow me to call the attention of those who love good music to the Oratorio Society's recent performance at Steinway Hall of Mendelssohn's "Elijaht" The audience was full and the music spiendid. I have through many years heard eratorios in New-York, but recollect none more excellently given than this. Our people ought to know that three more of these concerts are to be given, on Christman night, for which the "Messiah" is announced, and on Feb. 28 and April 19.

New-York, Nov. 16, 1876.

BULWER'S LADY OF LYONS.

Fo the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The story of "Perouron the Bellows-Mender, translated from the French," was published some fifty years since, or thereabouts, in a New-York periodical entitled *The Minerea*, which was superseded by or merged into (I am not sure which) the well-remembered New-York Mirror. I read it in my childhood, and at once recognized on reading Bulwer's play of the Lady of Lyons the story as its origin. Although differing in the details of its development, there is not the least reason to doubt the truth of Lord Lytton's statement.

J. R. W.

New-York, Nov. 14, 1876.

Stingy Aunt—"Well, Robin, have you enjoyed yourself?" Robin—"Oh, yes, aunt; but I wish I hadn't come. Brother Jim is sure to cry 'halves' when I get home, and when I say you didn't give me nothing. ho'll punch my head for a story."